

# MUS

3. To wonder; to be amazed.  
*Muse* not that I thus suddenly proceed;  
 For what I will, I will. *Shakeſp.*  
 Do not *muſe* at me, *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
*MU'ſEFUL. adj.* [from *muſe*.] Deep thinking; ſilently thought-  
 ful.  
 Full of *muſeful* mopings, which preface  
 The loſs of reaſon, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*  
*MU'SER. n. f.* [from *muſe*.] One who mules; one apt to be  
 abſent of mind.  
*MU'SET. n. f.* [in hunting.] The place through which the  
 hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*  
*MU'SEUM. n. f.* [*muſeion*.] A repository of learned curioſities.  
*MU'SHROOM. n. f.* [*muſcheron*, French.]  
 1. *Muſhrooms* are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants,  
 though their flowers and feeds have not as yet been diſcovered:  
 the true champignon or *muſhroom* appears at firſt of a roundiſh  
 form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk,  
 is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid  
 fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white;  
 when they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow  
 to a large ſize, and explicate themſelves almoſt to a flannels,  
 and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour:  
 in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots  
 of the *muſhrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full  
 of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets or young *muſhrooms*;  
 theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preſerving them in lumps  
 with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*  
 2. An upſtart; a wretch riſen from the dunghill; a director of  
 a company.  
 Muſhrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unfown;  
 and therefore ſuch as are upſtarts in ſtate, they call in reproach  
*muſhrooms*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 Tully, the humble *muſhroom* ſcarcely known,  
 The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*  
*MU'SHROOMSTONE. n. f.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone*.] A kind of  
 ſtill.  
 Fifteen *muſhroomſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *Woodward.*  
*MU'SICK. n. f.* [*muſic*, Fr. from *muſica*.]  
 1. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds.  
 The man that hath no *muſick* in himſelf,  
 Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,  
 Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Now look into the *muſick*-maſter's gains,  
 Where noble youth at vaſt expence is taught,  
 But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony.  
 When the ſpake,  
 Sweet words, like dropping honey, ſhe did ſhed;  
 And 'twixt the pearls and rubies ſoftly brake  
 A ſilver ſound, that heavenly *muſick* ſeem'd to make. *F. Qu.*  
 Such *muſick*  
 Before was never made,  
 But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*  
 By *muſick* minds an equal temper know,  
 Nor ſwell too high, nor ſink too low;  
 Warriours the fires with animated ſounds,  
 Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*  
 We have dancing-maſters and *muſick*-maſters. *Arb. and Pope.*  
*MU'SICAL. adj.* [*muſical*, Fr. from *muſick*.]  
 1. Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding.  
 The merry birds  
 Chanted above their cheerful harmony,  
 And made amongſt themſelves a ſweet conſort,  
 That quicken'd the dull ſp'rit with *muſical* conſort. *F. Qu.*  
 Sweet bird that ſhunn'd the noiſe of folly,  
 Moſt *muſical*, moſt melancholly;  
 Thee chauntreſs oft the wood among,  
 I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*  
 Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe, in poetical  
 expreſſions and in *muſical* numbers. *Dryden.*  
 2. Belonging to *muſick*.  
 Several *muſical* inſtruments are to be ſeen in the hands of  
 Apollo's muſes, which might give great light to the diſpute  
 between the ancient and modern *muſic*. *Addiſon.*  
*MU'SICALLY. adv.* [from *muſical*.] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet  
 ſound.  
 Valentine, *muſically* coy,  
 Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addiſon.*  
*MU'SICALNESS. n. f.* [from *muſical*.] Harmony.  
*MU'SICIAN. n. f.* [*muſicus*, Lat. *muſicien*, Fr.] One ſkilled in  
 harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of *muſick*.  
 Though the *muſicians* that ſhall play to you,  
 Hand in the air a thouſand leagues from hence;  
 Yet ſtraight they ſhall be here. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*  
 The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,  
 When every goole is cackling, would be thought  
 No better a *muſician* than the wren. *Shakeſp.*  
 A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he  
 muſt do it by a kind of felicity, as a *muſician* that maketh an  
 excellent air in *muſick*, and not by rule. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

# MUS

- The praife of Bacchus then the ſweet *muſician* ſung;  
 Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*  
*MUSK. n. f.* [*muſchio*, Italian; *muſc*, Fr.]  
*Muſk* is a dry, light and friable ſubſtance of a dark blackiſh  
 colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it,  
 feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous: its ſmell is highly per-  
 fumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity:  
 its taſte is bitteriſh: it is brought from the Eaſt Indies, moſtly  
 from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin and Co-  
 chin China: the animal which produces it is of a very ſin-  
 gular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus: it is of  
 the ſize of a common goat but taller; its head reſembles that  
 of the greyhound, and its ears ſtand erect like thoſe of the  
 rabbit: its tail is alſo erect and ſhort, its legs moderately  
 long, and its hoofs deeply cloven: its hair is a duſky brown,  
 variegated with a faint caſt of red and white, every hair being  
 part-coloured: the bag which contains the *muſk*, is three  
 inches long and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part  
 of the creature's belly; it conſiſts of a thin membrane covered  
 thinly with hair, reſembling a ſmall purſe, and when genuine,  
 the ſcent is ſo ſtrong as to offend the head greatly: toward  
 the orifice of the bag there are ſeveral glands, which ſerve  
 for the ſecretion of this precious perfume, for the ſake of  
 which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*  
 Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours;  
 as civet and *muſk*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
*Musk. n. f.* [*muſca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.  
*Muſk* hath a bulbous ſhoot; the leaves are long and nar-  
 row; the flower is hermaphroditiſh, conſiſting of one leaf,  
 and ſhaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into fix ſegments,  
 which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, di-  
 vided into three cells, which are full of round ſeeds. *Miller.*  
*MU'SKAPPLE. n. f.* A kind of apple, *Arb.*  
*MU'SKCAT. n. f.* [*muſk* and *cat*.] The animal from which  
*muſk* is got. *Arb.*  
*MU'SKCHERRY. n. f.* A fort of cherry. *Arb.*  
*MUSKET. n. f.* [*muſquet*, Fr. *muſchetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk.  
 Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]  
 1. A ſoldier's handgun. *Thou*  
 Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark  
 Of ſmoky *muſkets*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*  
 Praſtice to make ſwifter motions than any you have out of  
 your *muſkets*. *Bacon.*  
 They charge their *muſkets*, and with hot deſire  
 Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*  
 He perceived a body of their horſe within *muſket*-ſhot of  
 him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*  
 One was brought to us, ſhot with a *muſket*-ball on the right  
 ſide of his head. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*  
 2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the  
 ſparrow hawk; ſo that cyas *muſket* is a young unfledged male  
 hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.*  
 Here comes little Robin.—  
 —How now my eyes *muſket*, what news with you. *Shak.*  
 The *muſket* and the coyſtre were too weak,  
 Too fierce the falcon; but above the reſt,  
 The noble buzzard ever pleaſ'd me beſt. *Dryden.*  
*MUSKETEE. n. f.* [from *muſket*.] A ſoldier whole weapon  
 is his *muſket*.  
 Notwithſtanding they had lined ſome hedges with *muſketters*,  
 they purſued them till they were diſperſed. *Clarendon.*  
*MUSKETOO'N. n. f.* [*muſqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort  
 gun of a large bore. *Ditt.*  
*MU'SKINESS. n. f.* [from *muſk*.] The ſcent of *muſk*.  
*MUSKME'LO'N. n. f.* [*muſk* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon.  
 The way of maturation of tobacco muſt be from the heat  
 of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome leading of this in *muſk*-melons,  
 which are ſown upon a hot bed dunced below, upon a bank  
 turned upon the South ſun. *Bacon.*  
*MU'SKPEAR. n. f.* [*muſk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.  
*MU'SKROSE. n. f.* [*muſk* and *roſe*.] A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe,  
 from its fragrance.  
 In May and June come roſes of all kinds, except the  
*muſk*, which comes later. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
 Thyriſs, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd  
 The huddling brook to hear his madrigal, *Milton.*  
 And ſweeten'd every *muſkroſe* of the dale. *Boyle.*  
 The *muſkroſe* will, if a luſty plant, bear flowers in Autumn  
 without cutting.  
*MU'SKY. adj.* [from *muſk*.] Fragrant; ſweet of ſcent.  
 There eternal ſummer dwells,  
 And Weſt winds, with *muſky* wings,  
 About the cedar's allies ſing. *Milton.*  
 Nard and Caſſia's balmy ſmells.  
*MU'SLIN. n. f.* A fine ſtuff made of cotton.  
 By the uſe of certain attire made of cambric or *muſlin*  
 upon her head, the attained to ſuch an evil art in the motion  
 of her eyes. *Tatler, N° 110.*  
 In half-whipt *muſlin* needles uſeleſs lie,  
 And ſhuttle-cocks acroſs the counter fly. *Gay.*  
*MU'SROL.*

# MUS

- MU'SROL. n. f.* [*muſerole*, French.] The noſeband of a horſe's  
 bridle. *Bailey.*  
*MUSS. n. f.* A ſcramble.  
 When I cry'd ho!  
 Like boys unto a *muſs*, kings would ſtart forth,  
 And cry, your will? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
*MUSSTATION. n. f.* [*muſſito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.  
*MU'SSULMAN. n. f.* A Mahometan believer.  
*MUST. verb imperf.* [*muſſen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It  
 is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes,  
 and uſed of perſons and things.  
 Do you confeſs the bond?  
 —I do.  
 —Then *muſt* the Jew be merciful.  
 —On what compulſion *muſt* I? tell me that. *Shakeſp.*  
*Muſt* I needs bring thy ſon unto the land from whence thou  
 cameſt? *Gen. xxiv. 5.*  
 Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it ſo;  
 'Tis but what we *muſt* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*  
 Becauſe the ſame ſelf-exiſtent being neceſſarily is what he  
 is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of  
 being, he *muſt* be. *Grew.*  
 Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the  
 election, which *muſt* be confirmed by the pope. *Addiſon.*  
*MUST. n. f.* [*muſtum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.  
 If in the *muſt* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned,  
 the burraſs ſtay a ſmall time, and be often changed, it makes  
 a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 As a ſwarm of flies in vintage time,  
 About the wine-preſs where ſweet *muſt* is pour'd,  
 Beat off, returns aſt with humming ſound. *Milton.*  
 The wine itſelf was ſuiting to the reſt,  
 Still working in the *muſt*, and lately preſt'd. *Dryden.*  
 A frugal man that with ſufficient *muſt*  
 His caſks replenish'd yearly; he no more  
 Deſir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*  
 Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *muſt* and new ale,  
 produce ſpafms in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
*TO MUST. v. a.* [*muſ*, Welch, ſinking; *muſ*, Dutch, mouldi-  
 neſs; or perhaps from *muſt*.] To mould; to make mouldy.  
 Others are made of ſtone and lime, but they are ſubject to  
 give and be moiſt, which will *muſt* corn. *Mortimer.*  
*TO MUST. v. n.* To grow mouldy.  
*MUSTA'CHES. n. f.* [*muſtaches*, French.] Whiſkers; hair on  
 the upper lip.  
 This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their  
 beards, ſave only their *muſtaches*, which they wear long. *Spens.*  
*MU'STARD. n. f.* [*muſtard*, Welch; *muſta*, Fr.] A plant.  
 The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form  
 of a creſt, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which  
 afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an  
 intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both  
 ſides, and are filled with roundiſh ſeeds: theſe pods generally  
 end in a fungous horn, containing the like ſeeds. To theſe  
 marks muſt be added, an acrid burning taſte, peculiar to  
 muſtard. *Milner.*  
 The pancaſes were naught, and the *muſtard* was good. *Shak.*  
 Sauce like himſelf, offenſive to its foes,  
 The rough *muſtard*, dangerous to the noſe. *King.*  
*Muſtard*, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring  
 the blood into an alkaline ſtate, and deſtroy the animal.  
*Arbuthnot.*  
 'Tis your's to ſhake the ſoul,  
 With thunder rumbling from the *muſtard* bowl. *Pope.*  
 Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *muſtard*  
 pot. *Swift.*  
 Common *muſtard* ſeed is attenuant and reſolvent: it warms  
 the ſtomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal  
 uſe is external in ſinapiſms. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
*TO MUSTER. v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army.  
 Why does my blood thus *muſter* to my heart,  
 So diſpoſſeſſing all my other parts  
 Of neceſſary ſtuff? *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*  
 They reach the deſtin'd place,  
 And *muſter* there, and round the centre ſwarm,  
 And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
*TO MUSTER. v. a.* [*muſteren*, Dutch.]  
 1. To review forces.  
 The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other  
 quarter never *muſtered* nor ſeen, demands payment of his  
 whole account. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 The principal ſcribe of the hoſt *muſtered* the people. *2 Kings.*  
 Old Anchites  
 Review'd his *muſter'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*  
 A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his  
 family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muſter* them  
 up, and lead them out againſt the Indians. *Locke.*  
 2. To bring together.  
 Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that  
 Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would *muſter* all  
 From twelve to ſeventy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
 I'll *muſter* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakeſp.*

# MUT

- I could *muſter* up, as well as you, *Donne.*  
 My giants and my witches too.  
 A daw tricked himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could  
*muſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 All the wife ſayings and advices which philoſophers could  
*muſter* up to this purpoſe, have proved ineffectual to the com-  
 mon people. *Tilleyſon.*  
 Having *muſtered* up all the forces he could think of, the  
 clouds above, and the deeps below: theſe, ſays he, are all  
 the ſtores we have for water; and Moſes directs us to no other  
 for the cauſes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*  
*MU'STER. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A review of a body of forces.  
 All the names  
 Of thy confederates too, be no leſs great  
 In hell than here: that when we would repeat  
 Our ſtrengths in *muſter*, we may name you all. *Ben. Johnſ.*  
 2. A register of forces *muſtered*.  
 Ye publiſh the *muſters* of your own bands, and proclaim  
 them to amount to thouſands. *Hoker.*  
 Deception takes wrong meaſures, and makes falſe *muſters*,  
 which ſounds a retreat inſtead of a charge, and a charge inſtead  
 of a retreat. *South's Sermons.*  
 3. A collection: as, a *muſter* of peacocks. *Ainſworth.*  
 4. To paſs *MUSTER*. To be allowed.  
 Such excuſes will not paſs *muſter* with God, who will allow  
 no man's idleneſs to be the meaſure of poſſible or impoſſible.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 Double dealers may paſs *muſter* for a while; but all parties  
 waſh their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*  
*MU'STERBOOK. n. f.* [*muſter* and *book*.] A book in which the  
 forces are regiſtered.  
 Shadow will ſerve for Summer: prick him; for we have a  
 number of ſhadows to fill up the *muſterbook*. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*  
*MU'STERMASTER. n. f.* [*muſter* and *maſter*.] One who ſuper-  
 intends the *muſter* to prevent frauds.  
 A noble gentleman, then *muſtermaſter*, was appointed em-  
 baſador unto the Turkiſh emperor. *Koeller's Hiſtory.*  
*Muſtermaſters* carry the beſt and ableſt men in their pockets.  
*Raleigh's Eſſays.*  
*MU'STER-ROLL. n. f.* [*muſter* and *roll*.] A register of forces.  
 How many insignificant combatants are there in the Chriſ-  
 tian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muſter-  
 roll*, but never dream of going upon ſervice? *Decay of Piety.*  
 One tragick ſentence, if I dare deſide,  
 Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;  
 Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,  
 Though but perhaps a *muſter-roll* of names. *P. pe.*  
*MU'STILY. adv.* [from *muſty*.] Mouldily.  
*MU'STINESS. n. f.* [from *muſty*.] Mould; damp foulneſs.  
 Keep them dry and free from *muſtineſs*. *Eve'n's Kalendar.*  
*MU'STY. adj.* [from *muſt*.]  
 1. Mouldy; ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid.  
 Waſt thou ſain, poor father,  
 To hovel thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,  
 In ſhort and *muſty* ſtrow. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 Piſtachoes, ſo they be good and not *muſty*, made into a  
 milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 2. Stale; ſpoiled with age.  
 While the graſs grows—the proverb is ſomewhat *muſty*. *Sh.*  
 Let thoſe that go by water to Graveſend prefer lying upon  
 the boards, than on *muſty* infectious ſtrow. *Farvey.*  
 3. Vapid with fetidneſs.  
 Let not, like Nævius, every error paſs;  
 The *muſty* wine, foul cloth, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*  
 4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting praſtice in the oc-  
 currences of life.  
 Xantippe, being married to a bookiſh man who has no  
 knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her  
 own hands, and to ſpirit him up now and then, that he may  
 not grow *muſty* and unfit for converſation. *Addiſon.*  
*MUTABILITY. n. f.* [*mutabilit*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate.  
 The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made,  
 maketh them alſo changeable. *Hoker.*  
 My fancy was the air, moſt free,  
 And full of *mutability*,  
 Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*  
 Plato confeſſes that the heavens and the frame of the world  
 are corporeal, and therefore ſubject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*  
 2. Inconſtancy; change of mind.  
 Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, diſdain,  
 Nice longings, flanders, *mutability*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*  
*MU'TABLE. adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Subject to change; alterable.  
 Of things of the moſt accidental and *mutable* nature, acci-  
 dental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance,  
 yet God's preſcience is as certain in him as the memory is or  
 can be in us. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. Inconſtant; unſettled.  
 For the *mutable* rank-ſcented many,  
 Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
 I ſaw